

branding of the article was further alleged in that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On March 31, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7773. Adulteration and misbranding of so-called olive oil. U. S. * * * v. Stelios Zeppos. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 12295. I. S. No. 15498-r.)

On April 21, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Stelios Zeppos, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on April 22, 1919, from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, of a quantity of so-called olive oil which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled, "Olive Oil Extra Quality" (design of woman) "1 Gallon Net."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to be composed largely of corn oil, with small amounts of cottonseed and sesame oils. It contained little, if any, olive oil.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that substances, to wit, corn oil, cottonseed oil, and sesame oil, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Olive Oil," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding it and the substances and ingredients contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was olive oil, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was olive oil, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not olive oil, but was a mixture composed in part of corn oil, cottonseed oil, and sesame oil.

On May 5, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7774. Adulteration and misbranding of so-called olive oil. U. S. * * * v. Mario Campolieti. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$30. (F. & D. No. 11967. I. S. No. 2063-r.)

On April 27, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Mario Campolieti, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on June 28, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of Colorado, of a quantity of so-called olive oil, which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled, "Olio Puro D'Oliiva" (picture of natives gathering olives from olive trees) "Lucca Tipo Italy Net Contents Full Gallon Olio Puro D'Oliiva Garantito Produzione Propria."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was largely cottonseed oil and was also short volume.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed therewith so as